Late from Europe.

Further brilliant successes of the Poles Abundonment of the Reform Bill--- Procogution of Parliament by the King in per on --- Also, prorogation of the French

By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th April, the edi-tors of the Mercantile Advertiser have re-

where she sailed on the 24th April, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to 24th Liverpool to the 23d, and Glasgow to 20th, April, all inclusive.

In relation to the affairs of England, the most important measure to that country, is the prorogation of parliament, being a step which will be followed almost immediately by the dissolution. The reform bill which was the order of the day for 18th April, was then taken up; the debates on this question, or subjects arising therefrom, with some of secondary consideration, are very voluminous. From Monday the 18th to Friday the 22d April, when the king in person prorogued parliament, the reports in the Atlas fill upwards of thirty-two columns closely printed matter—their great length renders it absolated the various topics that engaged the attention of the conflicting speakers; even to read them carefully, would occupy more time than will intervene betwist the receipt of our files and the hour our paper should go to press—we have however briefly alluded, in another column, to the most important result of the proceedings. As far as we have been able to peruse the debates, and read the remarks of the London journalists, we are convinced, that neither in our own day has there occurred, nor in history since the time [of Charles the 2d, is there recorded, such stormy and tumultuous proceedings in the British parliament as took place between the 18th and 22d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d, april, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the 2d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the ment as took place between the 19th and 22d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the speaking members exceeded all bounds of order and decorum in debate—their tempers were overheated beyond all discretion—and in several instances their language outraged common courtesy so grossly, that the London journalists declined to publish their words!

This is a sad episode on English refinement.
The Reform Bill has caused much irritation in-doors, and much anxiety without.
Lord Grey, though supported by the king and the people has been forced to abandon the idea of carrying his measure, as the late Parliament was composed—the high toned Aristocrats and their servile parasites were too powerful for him. By our brief notice in another column, it will be seen that on Gen. Gascoyne's amendment on 19th, and on Mr. Gascoyne's amendment on 19th, and on Mr. Banker's motion for adjournment, on 21st, ministers were in the minority. What course was in this emergency left them to pursue? Resignation only; and the alternative with the King was either to accept their resignation or dissolve Parliament. Wisely he chose the latter alternative—nine tenths of his people will applied them for his decision: it was determined upon the instant.

The Atlas of 24th April, on this subject says:

After brief consideration, the king decided upon dissolving Parliament in person.
This resolution was taken at 12 o'clock, and such was the suddenness of the determina-tion, that there was not sufficient time to make the arrangements usual on such occasions. His Majesty's characteristic expression is said to be, 'If the carriage cannot be got ready, I will go in a Jarvey.' This however, we would be understood to give as an idle rumor. generated, in the zeal of the moment. Another version makes his majesty exclaim, if the long boat can't be got ready, man the gig? which is at all events, more appropriate to the humor of a 'Sailor King.' Such was the rapidity with which this decision was carried into effect, that the guards which were appointed to receive his majesty at the doors of Parliament, hardly arrived in time to save appearances. None of the make the arrangements usual on such occatime to save appearances. None of the troops had sufficient notice to enable them, as ordinarily to line the streets, and even royal cortege was deficient in many of its ap-pointments. At the House of Peers all was in confusion. Some of their lordships appeared in their robes, others in plain clothes.

The galleries and lobbies of the House of The galleries and lobbies of the riouse of the galleries and lobbies of the riouse of flyki, commenced on the 5th and lasted till the 7th; mest anxiety prevailed throughout the neighborhood. For the first time in our day, and borhood. For the first time in our day, and less two say the dispatches which arrived yesterday at the Foreign Office, as well as several travellers who have arrived from Frankfort. perhaps, in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals present an example, the House of Peers assumed the appearance of a House of Peers assumed the appearance of a disorganized popular assembly. In the most unsettled periods of our history, there can hardly be found such an instance of extraordinary and sudden abandonment of the deliberative character. The courtesies of society were violated on all sides, and personalities, amounting almost to ruder modes of expression passed assembly the lords during the classes of expression of the said, was ground for more more. Instances of opprobrious language have been communicated to us, which however we decline publishing. The confusion, clamor, and dismay that filled the House of Commons were equally remarkable; but we are mare accustomed to meet the unembellished reflection of vulgar reality; while in the House of Peers we are used to see poor humanity tricked out so daintily, that a deviation on the part of their lordships from the fashion into the every day nature, awakens in us a still greater degree of admiration.

On the 19th April, in Congress, the proposal to declare war on Holland was cluded by passing to the order of the day. It was resolved to proceed with the manifests on the 20th it was resolved to proceed with the manifests on the 20th it was resolved to proceed with the manifests on the 20th it was resolved to proceed with the manifests on the 20th it was resolved to proceed with the principal in London, he said, was ground for more method, and the press. The question of a dissolution of Congress, was postponed. On the 21st, M. Lobeeu repeated his confidence in France as the active friend of Belgium, her prediction in London, he said, was ground for more deviation. On the 21st, M. Lobeeu repeated his confidence in France as the active friend of Belgium, her prediction in London, he said, was ground for more distinction. On the 21st, M. Lobeeu repeated his confidence in France as the active friend of Belgium, her prediction in London, he said, was ground for more distinction. On the 21st, M. Lobeeu repeated his confidence in France as the active friend of Belgium, her predi

FROM POLAMB.

From Polasi the news is cheering—Skanyaceki has fellowed up his victoring of the 31st March and ist April with energy, skill and bravery—and from the 17th April has achieved such signal successful that retsour is willing to believe the independence of Poland is scaled—some of the London Journals seem to doubt the extent of this cheeting intelligence—the accounts reached London on the evening of the 21st April—but up to the latest dates no official despatches had been received. The following paragraph from the Atlas of 24th says:

"Up to the moment of going to press, we have not heard any thing from the Continent, which can add to the important intelligence underour regular leads. The Polish victory is confirmed beyond a question, Prussia is suspected of an intention to join the Autionerat against the reviving hopes of Poland. This intelligence was are happy to say, is doubtful. The troops of the confederation, name in the backers.

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arriced at Waswon the oil, to enter as conneces in the Polisa stray. The Journal de Verviers repeats the scatterent of a great battle on the 3th inst Dleintach was described as flying towards Wilna, who re an insurrection raged. During the action the Lithianians and Vollynians, who served in the Russian structure of their arms against the Misconites, and powerfully contributed to the success of the battle. The following, signed Skryznecki, dated April 10th

gives an official account of the Polish success.

If have great satisfaction in amouncing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yeaterday. We have taken several can

Ne victory yesterday. We have taken several can-non, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners; amongst whom are nearly 300 officers, of lifferent ranks. General Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the even-ing does not permit me to give a more detailed re-port.

Hussian prisoners, guns, standards, Ec. were daily poured into Warsaw from the head quotrers of the Poles. On the 11ht, the State Gazette announced its bellef that Skryanecki lisd entered Lidie; and it is clear that from the moment the Polish general had crossed the Vistula, up to the latest hour, the Poles were victorious, and regularly advancing against their enemies. Lithuania Volhynia, Podolia, and the Okraine are in arms for Poland.

'A letter from Warsaw has been received at the Foreign Office, announcing great successes gained by the Polish army from the 4th to the 2th of this month. This letter however, is brief, and does not make mention of the brilliant details spoken of in other communications.

tion of the brilliant details spoken of in other comminications.

The following letter on the subject was received in Paris to day, at a late hour—

Streamn, April 15, 6½ o'clock P. M.

'Complete victory! Poland has triumphed! I hasten to announce to you a piece of news which will fill you with joy. An extraordinary courier, who his just arrived from Herlin brings the news of the combats on the 31st of March, and 1st of April, which covered the brave Polish legions with glory. A grand battle had taken place on the 7th, in which Diebirch was completely beaten, and the deliverence of Poland established. The Russians bust 25,000 men and 60 ginss. The army of the Autocrat may now be considered as completely destroyed. Every one here is mad with Joy.

God protect the cause of the people.

considered as completely destroyed. Every one here is mad with joy. God protect the cause of the people.

According to the Hamburgh Correspondent, the Lithunian insurgents had taken possession of Wilns, where they had organized a provisional government. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Kowne, they took possession of a Russian battery. The same paper also cites accounts from Possey, according to which, Field Marshal Giesmar, who was on his route for Breslaw, took post as soon as he became acquainted with the events in Poland, and directed his progress towards Konigsberg. His sudden departure has given some confidence to the report that the Russian army of the Grand Duchy of Posen was about to pass the frontier and enter Poland immediately. There is nothing official in these accounts; and all which is thought quite authentic is, that the Grand Duke Michael has left with 4000 men and 12 pieces of cannon for the district of Memel.

'We have reason to believe that the battle which has just ended in a glorious victory, in the environs of Ryki, commenced on the 5th and lasted till the 7th, at least so say the dispatches which arrived yester.

"If the hill were altered so as to timeles the fran-chies of the boroughs in the self-dule A, to places in England, he should not object to its high if it were re-tained in its present form, he would effer it every opposition in his power. The hon, passible conclud-ed with moving as an amendment. The let illows.
If the bill were altered so as to treately the beliefule A.

Viles, ought not to be diminished.

Mr. Sadler seconded the resolution.

Oit this amendment, the House on Tuesday 294 291

Majority against ministers
Ou motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, the ital of the bill was postponed till

bill, when

Mr W Bank rose and proposed an adjournment.

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that as the adjournment was only moved in order that honorable members might have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments on the question of reform, and, as during the whole debate on the bill, not an honourable member hadronfined himself to, or spoken on, the question before the house, he should feel it to be his duty to resist the proposed adjournment to the ut most of his power.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and on dission there appeared to be For adjournment 164. Against it

Lord Wharnchife rose to move his resolution, of which he had given notice. He moved that the creder of the day be read. It was in regard to the reports of the intended dissolution of parliament, and said that the prorogation or dissolution under the present excited state of the country would be attended with great thanger to his majesty's crown and dignity, and to the country.

The Lord Chancellor said he had never before heard that the crown had not the right, and ought not to exercise it, of dissolving a parliament, when the house of commons had thought fit to take the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing to grant the supplies.

treme and unprecedented step of refusing to grant the supplies.

The Marquis of Londonderry (with much warmth) As long as I have the honor to hold a seat in this house, I never will submit to—(A fremendous uproar prevented the noble marquis from proceeding.

Lord Mansfeld alluded with pain to the intemperate language that had been used, and said it cast an indignity upon the proceedings of the house. He dishot dispute the undoubted right of the king to dissolve parliament. He would not accuse his majesty's ministers of having any evil intention, nor would he resort to intemperate language; but as far as God had given him understanding to judge of their conduct, he did accuse them of weakness, and of conspiring against the asfety of the state, and to make the sovereign the instrument of his own destruction

attend, his majesty addressed both nouses in the following terms:

His majesty then read the following speech, in a most clear, distinct and audible manner.—

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have come to meet you for the purpose of prorogning this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

'I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people.

In the best induced to refer to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally said authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the constitution may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the geonle.

We she presentation of a polition from the country of Rent, on the subject of Reform,
We E. Vyyyan exect and proceeded to siddress the Holice with considerable sammition. The appearance of the Speaker in his robes; he said, solved the questions which he last eight present (in relation to the reperts of a dissentant) to the Robbe Lord opposite. He would, however, avail hisself of the few minutes that remained to them to express his sentiments as to the condust of his Majesty's Administration in dissolving Parliament. This was the first time for many a long-year that, after a defeat upon the question, that this House do now adjourn, a Ministry had thought if indispensably necessary to send members, of the House of Commons back to their constituents. No supply had yet been voted—the ordinance estimate were not vet neared. House of Commons back to their constituents.

supply had yet been voted—the ordinance estimate were not yet passed. Where them was the Government to find its supplies? Did they reckon on a vote of indemnity in the next Parliament? The Hón. Baronet then proceeded to denounce the reform bill as one that would inevitably cause a revolution. It would destroy the interest of the fund holders, overthrow the church and eventually tear the Crown from the

bing's head.

During the address of the Hon. Baronet, he was repeatedly called to order by Sir Francis Burditt and Mr. Tennyson, but the Speaker as repeatedly decide in favour of hearing Sir Ritchard Vyvyan.

After some stormy proceeding the Robert Pecl, after complaining of the decision the Speaker, thus proceeding.

The chancellor of the striction of the life of the striction of the strict

If seem of confusion and uproar.

FRANCE.

[Prorogation of the French Chamber:]

The King on Wednesday 20th April, set out from the Palais Royal on horseback at half past twelve o'clock, he was dressed in a splendid military uniform, and surrounded by a large cortege of Alarshals. His Majesty reached the Chamber of Deputies at 10 clock where he was received by the Ministera, deputations from the Peers and Deputies. The King soon after took his place in front of the throne, which was creed where the President's chair standa, and then delivered his speech. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours stood at each side of the throne. His Majesty remained nearly an hour in the Chamber. The President then read the prorogation, which was until the 15th of June next. The King, both in his way to the Chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people:

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MARK-LEY.

The Frederick contains the following account of the trial and conviction of this perpetrator of murder and arson:

The trial of John Markley, charged with the murder of John Newey and family, commenced in Frederick county court on Wednesday morning, and was brought to a close last evening at 6 o'clock. The jury retired for about 20 minutes, and returned with a verdictof GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!!!

Mr. Dixon, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution for the State, and Messfs.
Ross and Palmer appeared for the Prisoner.
No cause which ever he been tried in this county, has excited more there are all interest. The court hall has been full to over-

and 12 pieces of cannon for the district of Hemel.

We have reason to believe that the battle which has just norded in a glorious victory, in the early normal to the companies of the crown, and to give accurity to the high particular of the provided in a glorious victory, in the early normal to give accurity to the high particular of the provided of the crown, and to give accurity to the companies of the crown and the give accurity to the provided in a glorious victory, in the entire of the people, and the provided the provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the 19th April, in Congress, the proposal today of the provided by passing to the order of the day. It was resolved to proceed to the crown and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the total provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state and the state of the provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the total provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state and the provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state and the provided by passing to the crown, and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state and the state of the provided by passing to the crown and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state of the provided by passing to the crown and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state of the provided by passing to the crown and to firry you my special acknowledgments for the state and the state of the provided by passing to the crown and the provided to provide a state of the state and the state of the state and the state of the state and the provided to provide and the provided to provided to provided the provided to provided the provided to provided the provided to prov manity tricked out so daintily, that a seriation on the part of their lordships from the
fashion into the every day nature, aswakens
in sea a still greater segree of admiration.

As far as time allowed for a manifestation
of popular feeling is relation to the energetic capates of the lines and on his return from the House was
cheeved by the people.

The met bodd Chancellor, by his Msjesty's commind, said—
SNGLAND.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT:

Morday April 18th, being the day appointed for
the program from the House was
cheeved by the people.

The appropriate of their lordships from the
training of the interior of the
manifestation of the
whole appearance of the interior of the
room in which Newy and his family usually
slept.—A most blood-stirring shd horrible
of May next.

As soon as the speech was delivered, his Msjesty's
of Mry next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is prograded to Tuesday, the 10th
of May next.

As soon as the speech was delivered, his Msjesty's
of Mry next, to be then here holden, and the Parfar for the form the House was
cheeved by the people.

The appropriate of the state to point him out as fish
decemded from the thouse, and their Lordships separated
of the Moods of Commons going into a committee on the
state to people was delivered, his Msjesty's
of Mry next, to be then here holden, and the Parfar far for the whole appearance of the interior of the
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inside a severe blee out in a retime no thebest undulate feet bevere
to have caused the facture. Are here
lay in her face in the large and and the techildren in a small bed and large and the techildren in a small bed and large and the
were fined and parity consumed by the fathe wind blowing against the front of the
house, the interior was free from smoke, an
every object could be distinctly seen.

Col. Plantt testified that on first discovering the fire, he directed one of his sem to
spread the alarm, and summon tits semicanhood to assist in pulling down the boase—
soon as a sufficient number of persons trive,
they proceeded to pull it down, when as a
mains of the two persons who, usually scapied the upper room could be discovered bet
a double handful of bones that had alleg or
into a corner of the room in which the ter
members of the family lay. The entire is
dies of the two children, and the heads in
some of the limbs of the father and medawere burnt to askes—The whole body of Nesey was by this time so much disfigured the ey was by this time so much disfigured to no other marks of violence could be discue. ed on it—The bed from the upper room had fallen on the body of Mrs. Newey, and make served a part of it; and a small piece of less linen on which she lay—from which the was nesses discovered that three wounds had been a small processes also covered that three wounds had been the same as the same in the sa

der them all and burn them up afterwirds. His term of confinement in the penitrating expired about the last of October 1850—and the Newey family was murdered on the night of the 29th and 30th of December following.

him, left there the next morning. He armed alone at Kelly's tavera in Baltimore on ed alone at Kelly's tavern in Baltimore of the succeeding Sunday night. On the fart Sunday following, he was taken into castady by one of the Police officers of the city—While at Kelly's a paragragh in a newspaper was read in his presence, in which Joha Markley was charged with the murder.—He pretended not to know any body of that same, tended not to know any body of that bare, never to have heard of Newey, and to be effirely ignorant of Harbaugh's Valley, when it was proved in court, he was born and reacd.—When first examined by the committing magistrate (Mr. Blair) in Baltimore, he denied that his name was Markley; insists he had never been in a Peniteutiary, and appropriate of the court of the province of the court of the he had never been in a Peniteutiary, and he ver arraigned for any criminal offence. We examined before Mr. Blair, and subsequently before Judge Shriver, who finally committed him for trial, to Frederick county god, he could not or would not say where he wakes the night of the murder; but said he did at know, for he had been on a 'spree,' from the Tuesday night preceding the murder, and

s been besegme to justice for h sare, dear it has wrong tours from the harmless inha-ints of a peaceful valley, and cast a gloom ir its cheerful hamlets, and cannot fail to ick the sympathics of the civilized world.

Margland Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Voters of the City of naspolis friendly & the present Administion of the General Government, is rested at the Assembly Room TOMORROW convention which will assemble at John ness is slip's Tavern on the second Saturday in tive see to nominate a Candidate for Congress. Jane 2.

PUBLIC MEETING.

meeting of a respectable number of the Voters second election district of Prince-George's friendly to the administration of the General ment, convened at Bladensburg according to notice given, Dr. Benjamin Day being chosen and Mr. John Anderson appointed Secre-

naminently resolved. That Mr. Thomas Cle, Mr. Oliver Barron, and Mr. Robert Wright, be mitted to confer with other similar committee to confer with other similar committee. by the Voters of the other election districts any, at a meeting to be held at Uppersity, on the fourth Saturday of this instant, instinn of four gentlemen as candidates do railing the represent wide country in the rail assembly. And that the said Dr. Ben-John Anderson, and Robert Wright, be a to confer with after similar committees, by the Voters of the other election disdictionity, and of Anna-Anualed country, and on Anna-Anualed Congression. That the said Chairman and Secretary

ced also. That me and Chairmin and secretary the their names to the proceedings of this ig, and the same be published in the United Telegraph, at Washington, the Bultimore Re-an, at Baltimore, and the Maryland Gazette at

BENJAMIN DAY, Chaliman.

WORKING MEN.

WHY do people give liquor to Question.

ANSWER. FOR THE SAME REASON THAT AN VELLING MAN WHIPS A HIRED HORSE.

DISC

The object is to get the most work out of m in the least time. It will not do to lay whip on the back of free citizens. But whip on the back of free citizens. But from the way know the way to put the whip into your holes, and delude you to goad yourselves to boars beyond your strength. And if you are out and die, what do they care?

TESTIMONY.

Read the following appeal to working menders on the some years ago, by Doctor Speed, of the complete that complete who encourages ries, and the some years ago, by the years ago, b

roline, N. Y.

"Suspect that employer who encourages to drink spirits. It is for his benefit, d not for yours, that he does it. I speak mpositive knowledge, when a tell you that is calculation is made by those who want a labour, and care not for the man.

They say, "My object is the get the most srk out of him I can. Whistey is the cheapand most convenient drink I can give him, how it hurts him, but it is his business, the mine, to take care of himself. I can, by king him half drunk, get two days work to film in one. In halvest, when a showis coming, I can, with whiskey, in fifteen mates make him do an hour's work. If he anable by it to work to morrow, or next mable by it to work to morrow, or next applicate, I can hire others that love whiskey as

lasse by it to won to hord with the love whiskey as ill as he. I state acts, and hope that this you will be no longer thus duped. Rember that you are men, the pride and suption for all that is great and useful for its prosity and improvement and, resolve that you lassist in giving the lie to other countries ocall us a mation of drunkards.

Nors—Additional Testimony might be ind in the story of Joe Miller, as published this paper, year or two ago. Joe was one those poor men in the country, who drink wrum, and go out at day's works. Squire in used to hire him, in hay time, and ing a hard fisted man, treated Joe with a may mit of new rum. When asked why he it this, while he provided none for monthly this, while he provided none for monthly state, while he provided none for monthly tanct boarers, he answered, "I should give Joe log-te, if he worked by the month. No man this hold out, and drink rum. But as Joe onworks for me a single day now and then, I A works for me a single day how and aler, and a set we days work done in one by treathin. And its no concern of mine, that is good for nothing a week after."

One of the editors of this paper had the bry from a person who heard the conversation.

45

Wilkesharre, (Pens.) May 20
BFORT.

On Friday last we visited the Manticoke and The ride through the change county from Wilkesharre to Col. Lee in among the most agreeable in the neighbourhood the most agreeable in the neighbourhood the man's the extensive bottom lands both in anover and Plymouth; the mirror surface of the Nanticoke pool; and turning to the north last, the view up the valley, embracing the Vilkesharre and fits steeples, the Bridge—the the lilings of Kingston, and softening in the distance and haze of the atmosphere, clouded by res on the mountains, the salands in the risea.

and d

On t